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# Badlands National Park Statement for Management

February 1988



## Definition

The statement for management (SFM) is a public information document that provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management or use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and informational voids.


Recommended by:	<u>/s/ Irvin L. Mortenson</u> Superintendent Badlands National Park	<u>2/23/88</u> Date
Approved by:	<u>Lorraine Mintzmyer</u> Regional Director Rocky Mountain Region	<u>3-1-88</u> Date

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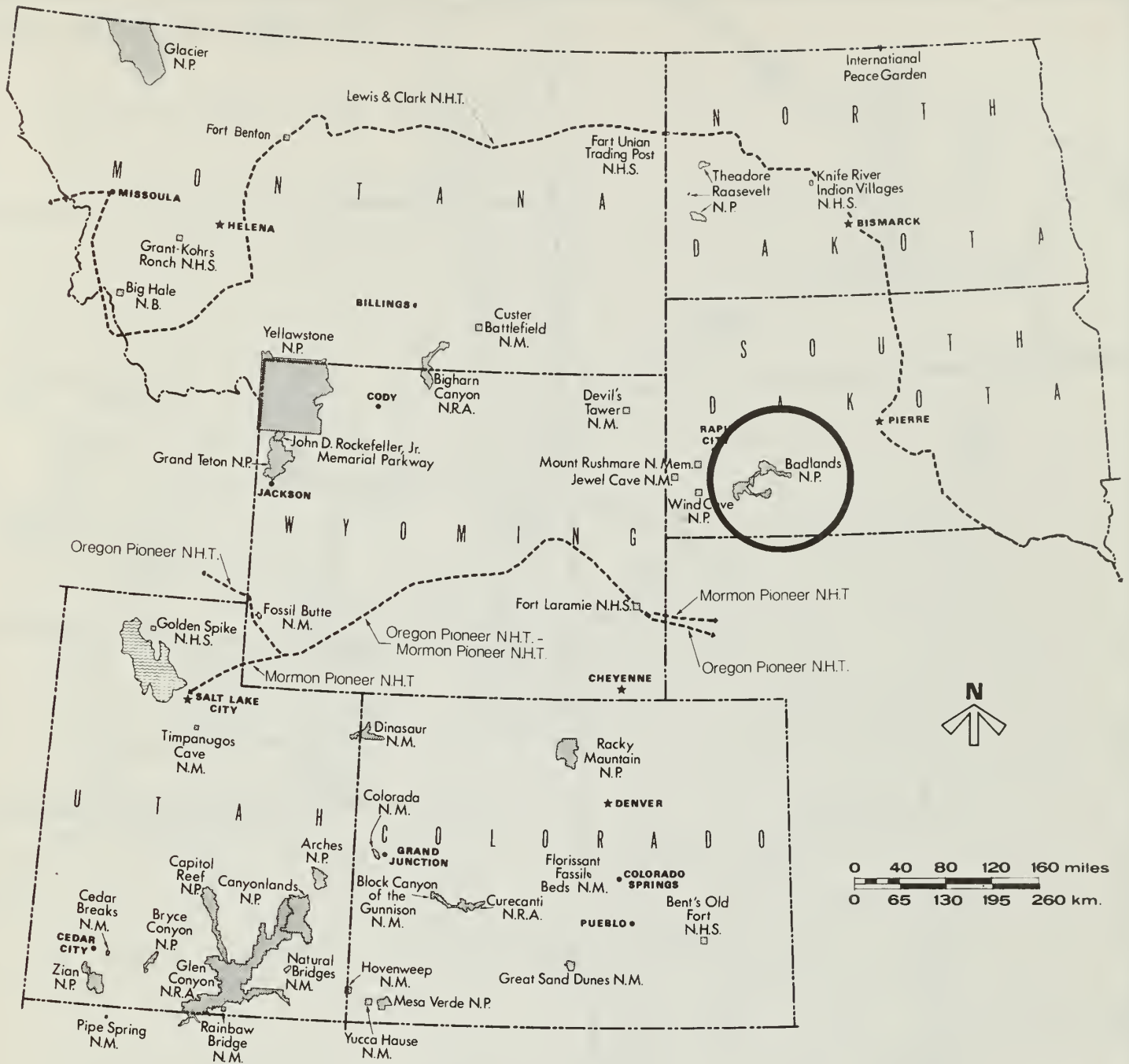
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## Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- \* Locations of State Capitals



State Boundary Lines



National Park Service Areas



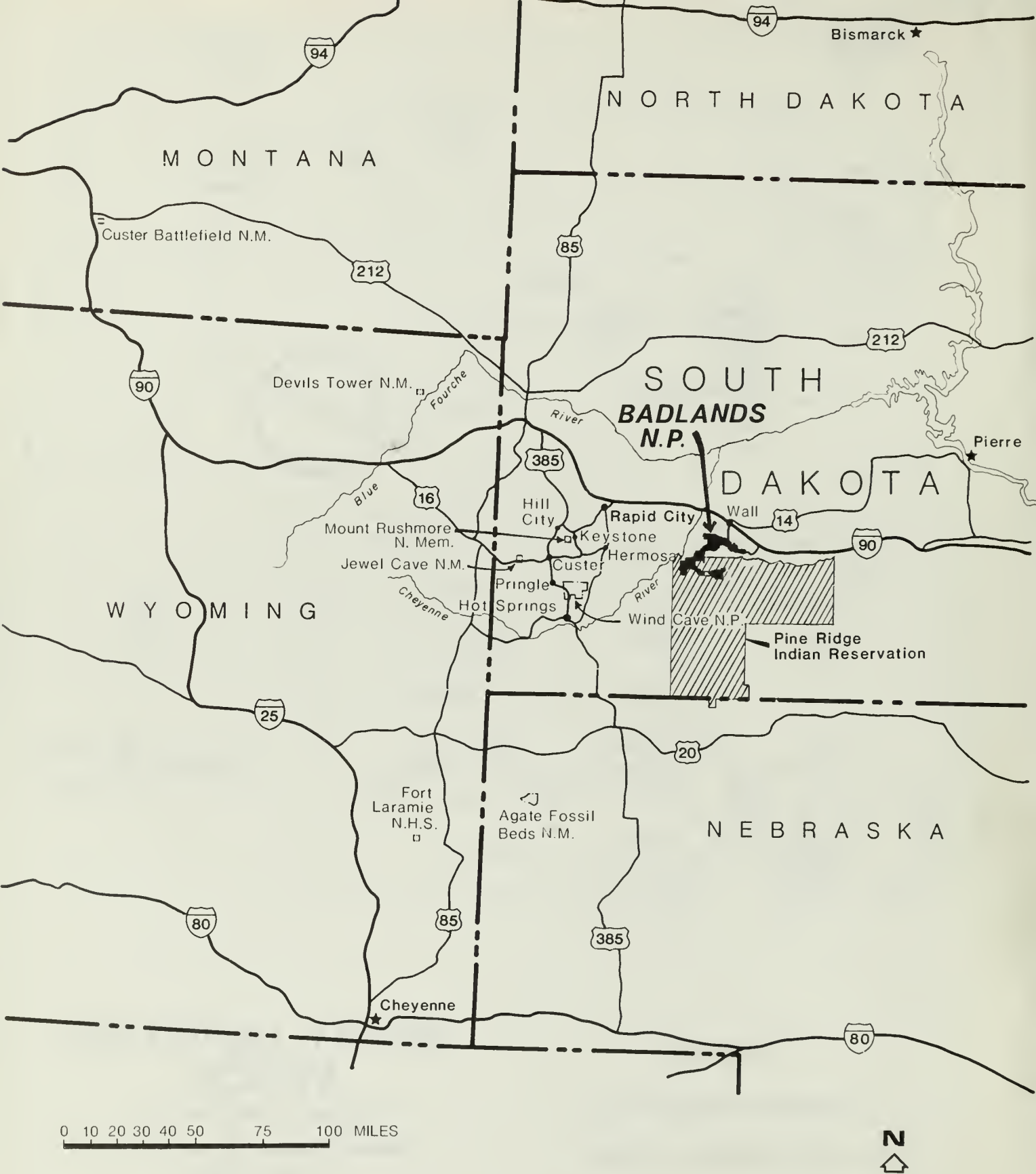
National Park Service  
Historical Trails

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department  
of the Interior





## Vicinity Map

### Badlands National Park

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

137 | 80,049  
July '85 | RMRO

to Wall 4 mi.

R 16 E

R 15 E

R 14 E

T 2 S

T 3 S

T 3 S

R 11 E

R 12 E

Scenic

44

to Rapid City

N



legend

- park boundary
- road

to Hermosa

Red Shirt

T 42 N

T 41 N

R 46 W

R 45 W

R 44 W

R 43 W

R 42 W

to Sharps Corner

to Ogallala

Cheyenne River

PINE

RIDGE

INDIAN

RESERVATION

Interior to Wanblee

Park Headquarters

Jackson Co.

Pennington Co.

(abandoned)

RR

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific

Pennington Co.

Shannon Co.

T 43 N

T 42 N

T 41 N

White River

Big Spring

Hollow

Wind

Creek

N. Cottonwood Cr.

White River Visitor Center

# BOUNDARY MAP

## BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

137180.033  
Dec. '83 RMRO

## I. LOCATION

Badlands National Park is in the State of South Dakota. The eastern portion of the North Unit lies within Jackson County and the western portion of the North Unit is situated within Pennington County. The South Unit of the park is located entirely within Shannon County. The whole park is seated in the At Large Congressional District.

## II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Badlands National Monument was ". . .dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. . ." (Section 1, Act of March 4, 1929 [45 Stat. 1553].)

Badlands National Monument was established ". . .to preserve the scenic and scientific values of a portion of the White River Badlands and to make them accessible for public enjoyment and inspiration." (Presidential Proclamation, January 25, 1939 [No. 2320, 53 Stat. 2521].)

Badlands National Monument was changed to Badlands National Park by the Act of November 10, 1978 (Public Law 96-625, Sec. 611, 92 Stat. 3521).

The primary resources of Badlands National park are (1) the nationally recognized aesthetic values of the area's light-colored barren badlands of deep canyons and intricately eroded peaks and ridges, including the erosion-caused "Wall," a distinctive break between the upper and lower grasslands with an average difference in elevation of 200 feet; (2) the fossilized remains of more than 250 described faunal species in the richest depository of Oligocene fossils found anywhere in the world; (3) the large expanse of rolling mixed prairie grasslands with its wide variety of native wildlife, and its prime habitat for the endangered black-footed ferret; (4) the Indian cultural remains dating from prehistoric times to the present; and (5) the story of the hardships encountered by early-day homesteaders and settlers.

Badlands National Park is included within the "Great Plains" natural region of the National Park System plan. The themes represented at this area are



"Sculpture of the Land," representing one of the outstanding examples of badland topography; "River Systems and Lakes;" "Geologic history;" "Grassland;" and "Plains, Plateaus, and Mesas."

### III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

#### A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

An Act of Congress on May 7, 1952 (66 Stat. 65), stipulated that Badlands National Monument could not exceed an authorized area of 154,119 acres. However, that legislation was amended on August 8, 1968, by the signing of Public Law 90-468 (82 Stat. 663), which authorized acquisition of lands of outstanding scenic and scientific character, but limited the total acreage in the monument to that depicted on map numbered NM-BL-7021B, dated August 1967 (estimated to be 243,342.33 acres). In accordance with the provisions of this law, a Memorandum of Agreement between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Secretary of the Interior was signed on January 4, 1976. With the signing of this agreement, 133,300 acres of land, all of which lie entirely within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, were added to the monument. This includes 45,060 acres of Federal lands, 79,500 acres of Tribal trust lands, and 8,740 acres of private lands. This addition, known as the "South Unit," is administered as part of Badlands National Park with certain restrictions as written in Public Law 90-468 and in the Memorandum of Agreement. Public Law 90-468 also states that the Oglala Sioux Tribe may convey and the Secretary of Interior may acquire not to exceed 40 acres of tribally owned lands on the reservation for the purpose of erecting thereon permanent facilities to be used to interpret the natural phenomena of the park and the history of the Sioux Nation.

The following list (Table A) identifies sites in the South Unit that are of spiritual importance to the Oglala Sioux Tribe. No development is to take place in these areas except with the tribe's written consent.

The collecting of scientific objects is limited, in that examinations, excavations, or gatherings are undertaken only for the benefit of a reputable museum, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of

geological and/or zoological science. (16 USC 441d).

There are 64,144 acres of Great Plains mixed grasslands (most of which lie in the Sage Creek drainage) that have been designated as wilderness. This area abounds in wildlife, including the park bison herds, and it contains scientifically important deposits of Oligocene fossils.

The wilderness was established by P.L. 94-567 on October 20, 1976. The wilderness area of Badlands National Park is designated as a mandatory Class I clean air area under the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.). The remainder of the park is designated as Class II. In 1980, the Secretary of the Interior recommended that the nonwilderness acreage of the park be redesignated to Class I by the State of South Dakota since it possessed air quality related values (AQRV's)--visibility, plants, animals, or cultural resources--as important attributes of the area. The Oglala Sioux Tribe has also petitioned the Environmental Protection Agency to have the lands in the South Unit redesignated as Class I to protect important tribal cultural resources. The park's approved natural resource management plan discusses the air quality issue in greater detail.

The North Unit of the park has historically been divided into areas of exclusive and proprietary jurisdiction, reflecting the status of Federal lands ownership as of February 1, 1940. This changed on August 27, 1980, when the Governor of South Dakota and the Director of the National Park Service agreed to establish concurrent jurisdiction throughout the North Unit. The United States subsequently relinquished exclusive jurisdiction on its lands, and the North Unit is now under concurrent jurisdiction.

The South Unit is under proprietary jurisdiction in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement with the Oglala Sioux Tribe dated January 2, 1976.

Commercial vehicles are permitted on specified short-line segments of the primary park road to provide connecting links between elements of the county road network and to provide reasonable access to Interstate 90 for residents of Interior, South Dakota.

State and county agencies currently maintain approximately 14.5 miles of paved and unpaved roads in the park. Together, these roads account for 9 uncontrolled accesses to the park. The legal status of some of these rights-of-way is unknown.

The National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Air Force, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation signed a Memorandum of Agreement, approved by the Forest Service on August 16, 1976, which authorizes the National Park Service to construct, operate, and maintain a radio repeater station on Forest Service lands south of Wall, South Dakota.

The park is working with the U.S. Forest Service, the State of South Dakota, and the volunteer fire departments to initiate an agreement to cover all Federal lands in this portion of South Dakota to better utilize the closest forces concept and the Incident Command System. Protection for the South Unit is addressed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Fire Plan for the Pine Ridge Reservation. This plan incorporates South Unit personnel and equipment into the reservation-wide fire protection system.

A cooperative agreement with Pennington County was signed in 1983 to facilitate law enforcement operations in line with concurrent jurisdiction legislation. A cooperative agreement between the park and the Oglala Sioux Tribe enables the park to donate surplus bison to the tribe for the purpose of restocking the herd on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Under this agreement there is no charge for the bison, but the tribe will pay the costs of any helicopters and of some horses and riders used in the roundup operations. The original agreement was dated June 14, 1979, and had a term of 5 years. It was subsequently renewed for an additional 5 years on August 9, 1984.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe operates the Service-owned Cedar Pass Lodge, under terms of a concession contract dated August 8, 1979. This contract extends through October 31, 1988, and the NPS plans to negotiate a new 20-year contract in 1988.

Under Resolution No. 68-16 XB of the Executive Committee of the Oglala Sioux Tribe--upon payment of a fee of \$2,000--consent was granted for the right-of-way

TABLE A

AREAS OF SPIRITUAL IMPORTANCE TO THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE

Sheep Mountain

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
SE4	20	43N	44W	160
S2	21	43N	44W	320
W2SW4	22	43N	44W	80
NW4NW4	27	43N	44W	40
ALL	28	43N	44W	640
E2SE4, NE4	29	43N	44W	240
Total				<u>1,480</u>

Stronghold

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
ALL	22	42N	45W	640
E2	21	42N	45W	320
ALL	27	42N	45W	640
ALL	28	42N	45W	640
E2E2	29	42N	45W	160
NE4, S2	32	42N	45W	480
ALL	33	42N	45W	640
N2N2	34	42N	45W	160
Total				<u>3,680</u>

137	80,048
July 85	RMRO





on certain lands on the Pine Ridge Reservation to construct and perpetually operate four water wells and appurtenances, dated May 10, 1968. These wells provide water for the Cedar Pass development, which includes the administration/visitor center building, concession facilities, employee housing, and a campground.

Included in the current Special Use Permits are 3 for the installation, operation, and maintenance of approximately 10 miles of overhead power lines and 4 miles of underground cable in the park. All of the lines serve park facilities. The overhead lines will be placed underground as funds become available.

Golden West Telephone Cooperative holds a Special Use Permit for operating and maintaining telephone transmission lines in various areas of the park. These permits need to be renegotiated or changed to right-of-way agreements.

There are three permits or easements for rights-of-way, all of which predate the establishment of the park. These include South Dakota Highway 44, the Scenic-Rockyford Road, and a 1-mile stretch of railroad right-of-way for the defunct Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad. The State of South Dakota subsequently acquired this railroad right-of-way.

A small section of the Cuny Table-Rockyford Road passes through the South Unit. A Special Use Permit was issued to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to construct, operate, and maintain the portion within the park. This road serves the Rockyford and Red Shirt areas and provides access to the more populated areas to the west.

The Fossil Exhibit Trail has been designated as a National Recreation Trail.

The park is assisted by the Badlands Natural History Association which maintains public sales outlets for quality interpretive publications on the park and region. 1987 sales were in excess of \$200,000.

## B. RESOURCES

The Badlands lie on the unglaciated Missouri Plateau section of the Great Plains physiographic province. It

is an area characterized by flat to gently sloping grasslands cut by wide, shallow, terraced valleys of the White, Cheyenne, and Bad Rivers and their principal tributaries.

Badlands National Park is a part of the White River or Big Badlands of southwestern South Dakota, an area of steep slopes, numerous small valleys, and sparse vegetation. Badlands topography flanks the White River from south of Kadoka westward to the area south of Red Shirt Table, a distance of 70 miles. Local rock formations are largely soft clay sediments, which are easily eroded. The rugged topography and variegated rocks produce spectacular visual effects.

The climate of the area is characterized as typically continental and arid. The average high temperature is 93 degrees in July and 36 degrees in January; corresponding lows are 63 degrees and 12 degrees. Precipitation averages about 16 inches a year, most of which falls as rain April through July.

Winter precipitation is mostly snow, but because of gusty winds, large areas are blown free of snow and sizable drifts may accumulate in road cuts and protected gullies.

Elevations within the park boundaries range from approximately 2,400 feet to 3,300 feet.

Those portions of the park lying in Pennington and Jackson Counties are surrounded by the Buffalo Gap National Grassland. This area, administered by the Forest Service, is used principally for grazing purposes. Hunting of deer and antelope offers limited recreation. Privately owned lands are intermingled with Federal lands in the National Grasslands.

Grasslands consisting of some 50 species of grass cover about half of the park area. Stream courses, slight depressions in the rolling grasslands, and slumps in the badlands wall provide a variety of plant communities for nearly 50 kinds of trees and shrubs.

Wildlife commonly seen in the park includes mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn, bison, black-tailed prairie dog, coyote, bobcat, Badlands chipmunk, and numerous other smaller rodents. More than 200 species

of birds have been sighted, and about 25 kinds of reptiles and amphibians are listed on park records. The endangered black-footed ferret was known to have lived in the park a number of years ago. There have been no sightings in recent years. If these highly prized animals could be reintroduced into the prairie dog communities, their survival rate should be considerably higher than in other areas where prairie dog control measures are less restrictive.

Bison were reintroduced into the area in 1963 and now number more than 500 head. Having buffalo within the park requires that portion of the park to be fenced. Water supplies and other factors require that the herd be limited to around 600 animals. Surplus bison are rounded up and donated to the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

A band of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep was introduced in 1964 to fill the ecological niche formerly occupied by the extinct Audubon bighorn. The herd started to expand in 1980 and by 1987 had increased to approximately 100 animals.

Most of the archeological surveys conducted in the park to date (Beaubien 1953, Taylor 1961, Britte 1970, Kay 1974, Falk 1976, and Anderson 1978) have been on a specific project-related basis in response to construction needs. The only exception to this is Britte's 1970 work at Site 39JK2.

Even though approximately 50 sites have been identified throughout the park, most of Badlands National Park has not been inventoried for archeological resources. Archeological sites are known to be common and important to understanding the prehistory of southwestern South Dakota. An archeological base map will be prepared to consolidate and evaluate available data and point out where additional work is needed.

No historic sites have been located that are important enough to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. However, if there are any substantial findings, the historic resources will be protected in accordance with Section 5 of the Act of April 4, 1929, to establish Badlands National Monument (45 Stat. 1553, Section 5). All invertebrate fossils are automatically protected in accordance with the Antiquities Act of 1906. A moratorium was placed on the collecting of

paleontological specimens in 1974, because of abuses by so-called educational institutions. However, new guidelines were developed and the moratorium was lifted late in 1976. Serious paleontological research is once again allowed under Antiquities Act Permits.

The predominantly clay soils of the area create continual construction and maintenance problems. Alternate wetting and drying of the clays causes measurable soil heaving, and subsequent cracking and displacement of roads or structures thereon. This is particularly noticeable in park facilities at Cedar Pass; at various locations along the Badlands Loop Road (S.R. 240).

#### C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

In the North Unit, private inholdings on 12 separate tracts total 2,383.68 acres. Grazing rights and/or use and occupancy on 801.94 acres of land have been reserved by two former owners as a condition of transfer. These rights will expire in 1997.

Outstanding mineral rights on 5,940.66 acres of land have been reserved by former owners. In some cases, these will not expire until after the turn of the century.

The South Unit is open to grazing in accordance with Tribal/Bureau of Indian Affairs' regulations, and this use is administered through grazing leases issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Additionally, tribal lands are open to mineral entry under the provisions of P.L. 90-468, the South Unit agreement also provides that tribal members may hunt in that portion of the park.

The general area is sparsely settled with population density averaging less than 10 persons per square mile. This density figure is heavily weighted by the 52,000 people in Rapid City and Pennington county's 1985 population of 78,812. By comparison, Jackson County's 1985 population was 3,189 and Shannon County had 9,407 residents. Rapid City is the principal trade and business center in the area, but the small towns of Wall, Kadoka, and Philip serve their localities with a limited range of supplies and services. In Shannon County, Pine Ridge is the local trade center with



numerous smaller crossroad communities in various locations around the county.

Agriculture is the major industry in the region, followed closely by the tourist industry. Tourism has become the number one income producer in the Black Hills, 50 miles west of the park.

The Missouri River, now comprising a chain of artificial impoundments, lies 90 miles east of Badlands National Park. These reservoirs are not yet fully developed for recreation, but with 2,500 miles of shoreline and 703 square miles of water surface, there is an enormous potential for recreational development.

The "Prairie Homestead", a sod structure just north of the park boundary on S.R. 240 is on the Register of National Historic Places (Federal Register, February 10, 1976, page 6,022. Considering its close proximity to the park, it should receive special consideration during all National Park Service operations, so as not to adversely affect the property in any way.

A helicopter air tour operation is based just outside the Northeast Entrance of the park during the summer months. The operator provides helicopter tours over the Big Badlands-Cedar Pass areas. Some complaints have arisen as a result of low-level flying and disturbances to wildlife and visitors. The park staff is working with the tour operator and the Federal Aviation Administration to eliminate the practices which bring about the complaints.

The South Unit addition to Badlands National Park is within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Shannon County. The principal industry on these lands is agriculture, especially grazing. Land ownership on the reservation involves tribally owned lands, lands held by individual Indians, and non-Indians.

Interstate 90 and South Dakota 240 provide the only major access to the park. Minor access roads are South Dakota 44 and U.S. 14 and 18. All are generally east-west routes.

No public transportation directly serves the park; however, bus service to points east and west is available from Wall. Regularly scheduled passenger and



freight service is available in Rapid City, 72 miles west. Several air carriers including Delta, Northwest, United, Continental and Rocky Mountain Airways, serve Rapid City.

Along the approaches to the park from I-90, businesses catering to the traveler are steadily being developed. The economy of the town of Wall is based largely on the tourist industry.

Several Air Force underground missile sites are within a few miles of the park. At present, they exert little or no influence on the park.

In the general vicinity of Badlands National Park, there are a number of commercial recreational developments serving area visitors. Most regional recreational facilities are concentrated on the Missouri River reservoirs; or in and around the Black Hills where the private sector, the U.S. Forest Service, Custer State Park and several National Park Service areas provide most of the recreational resources.

Most of the opportunity is provided in the Black Hills National Forest where nearly 1.2 million acres of recreation-oriented land is available. It is especially noted for its extensive acreage of pine-clad rolling hills, scenic roads, interesting rock formations, and numerous camp and picnic sites. Other primary attractions include water-oriented recreational areas around Sheridan Lake, Pactola, and Deerfield Reservoirs.

The National Park Service administers four areas in the nearby Black Hills--Devils Tower National Monument, Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Wind Cave National Park, and Jewel Cave National Monument--which attract a combined visitation of over 2,800,000 annually.

South Dakota's 72,000-acre Custer State Park is particularly noted for its "needles" rock formations and for popular recreation lakes. In addition to Custer State Park, the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks maintains recreation areas at Angostura and Cold Brooks Reservoirs and at Bear Butte State Park.

#### D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

The primary entrances to the park are at Pinnacles and the Northeast Entrance near Cactus Flat. The northeast entrance receives approximately two-thirds of the entering vehicles, while Pinnacles is normally the exit. Most visitors originate from States east of the park, with Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois being the predominant points of origin. International visitors comprise less than 3 percent of the known park totals.

Visitation to the park since 1962 has exceeded 1,000,000 people per year with the exceptions of 1979 - 870,000; 1980 - 965,000; and 1985 - 962,000. The peak year was 1973, with over 1,400,000 visitors arriving.

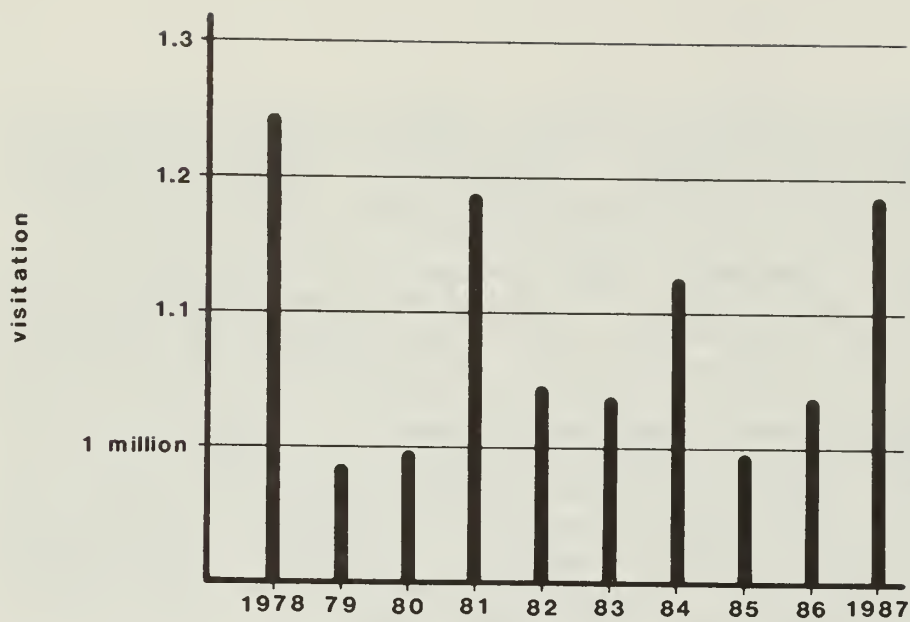
Visitation is primarily day use and the most significant activities consists of scenic driving and interpretive trail walking. Visitation is steady throughout the week during the summer season, with a slight increase occurring on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Peak season for the park is June 1 through Labor Day. During this period the Cedar Pass Visitor Center is open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. The park as well as the Cedar Pass Visitor Center is open all year, Cedar Pass Lodge is open mid-April through October and the South Unit Visitor Center is open June, July and August.

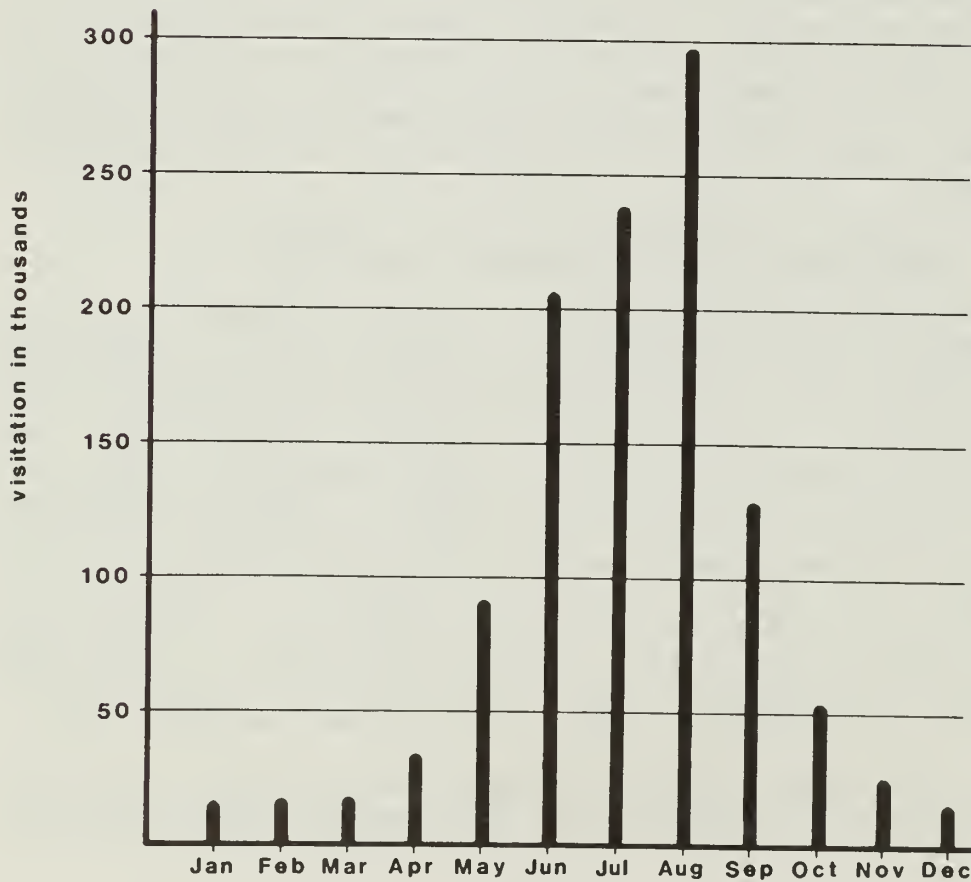
#### E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

##### 1. Nonhistoric Roads and Trails

The primary road system consists of State Highway 240 which extends for 30 miles between the Northeast and Pinnacles Entrance Stations. This paved roadway originates outside the park from I-90 at Wall and Cactus Flats. Some 16 developed overlooks and parking lots lie along this route. The other major entrance to the park lies along State Highway 377 which connects the Cedar Pass area with the town of Interior. This paved road runs in the park for a distance of about 0.8 miles. These roads are NPS maintained. In addition, the National Park Service and the South Dakota



**Annual Visitation**



**Monthly Visitation - 1987**

**Badlands National Park**

Department of Transportation (SDDOT) have a cooperative agreement for mutual snow removal support whereby the NPS plows from Cactus Junction to Interior; and the SDDOT plows S.R. 240 from Pinnacles to Yellow Mounds.

Secondary (unpaved) roads connect the Pinnacles area with the Quinn Table on the west side of Sage Creek. Some 6 miles of this road is maintained by the park, while the remaining 12 miles is owned and maintained by Pennington County. Other secondary park roads include the Sage Creek Campground Road (1 mile), the Old Northeast Entrance Road (2.4 miles), the West Interior Road (0.7 miles), and the road leading from the Cedar Pass Visitor Center to the maintenance area, park landfill, and south boundary (1.8 miles). County-owned spur roads enter the park at Upper Bigfoot Pass, Upper Quinn, Hocking Ranch, and Quinn Table.

South Unit roads consist of gravel roads across Cuny Table and to the top of Sheep Mountain Table - a total of 6 miles of NPS maintained roads; and primitive unmaintained backcountry roads to the top of Palmer Table and in the 505 Unit. The balance of the roads are the responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and/or the several counties, including the stretch from Scenic to Sharps Corner, which traverses the park for about three miles near Sheep Mountain Table and White River.

## 2. Nonhistoric Buildings and Facilities

Park developments at Cedar Pass include a visitor center and headquarters building with associated parking and signing; a 110-site campground with amphitheater and a 4-site Group Loop; maintenance shops and yard; an NPS residential area with eight houses and four apartment buildings; a ranger station; air quality monitoring facility; fire cache; a large concessions operation which includes a lodge, gift shop, restaurant and 24 rental cabin units; plus the necessary utility support systems for water and sewage. At Pinnacles the park has a ranger station and residence. At Rockyford the NPS has a visitor center/office and a double-wide trailer residence. Other facilities parkwide include roads, parking and picnic areas, signs and overlooks.

The NPS owned, concession operated facilities at Cedar Pass were constructed in stages between 1928 and 1950,

and are in need of renovation. The lodge structure is scheduled for a \$400,000 Visitor Facility Fund upgrading in 1988. The concessioner has done considerable work on the rental cabins and they are now in good condition. The NPS' current Development Concept Plan for Cedar Pass calls for the removal of these cabins when they are no longer economic to operate or maintain.

The park has maintained a sanitary landfill operation for a number of years south of the Cedar Pass maintenance yard. NPS policy calls for closure of landfills within parks where ever feasible. Badlands National Park plans to close the NPS landfill in 1988 and have all refuse hauled by a contractor to an approved facility for disposal.

### 3. Utility Systems

The park maintains a water system which serves the entire Cedar Pass area. This system including wells by the White River, some four miles of main line, and holding tanks near the Cliff Shelf Nature Trail, was built in the 1930's and is in need of repair or replacement. A sewer system, including settling lagoons, serves the same area and is of the same vintage as the water system. The park maintains small-scale water and sewer systems at the Northeast Entrance, Pinnacles, and White River Visitor Center, also. The park radio system includes base stations at each ranger station and a repeater shared with other agencies located outside the park near the Pinnacles Entrance. Electricity is provided by commercial power companies from outside the park.

### 4. Historic Structures

There are no historic structures within the park.



F. STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Comment on Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
General Management Plan	RMR	1/82	Current	DSC/Park
Cedar Pass				
Development Concept Plan	RMR	6/80	Current	DSC
Interim DCP Oper'ns Plan	Park/RMRO	5/86	Current	Park
South Unit				
GMP Revision				
Development Concept Plan				
Interpretive Prospectus	DSC	7/86	Current	DSC/Park
Land Protection Plan				
North District	Park	7/86	Current	RMRO/Park
Parkwide	Park	-	In Draft	Park
Resource Management Plan				
Natural Component	Park	1/84	To Update	RMRO/Park
Cultural Component	Park	11/86	Current	Park
Paleontological Component	Park	-	In Draft	Park
Interim Collection Plan	Park	11/86	Current	Park
Interpretive Prospectus	HFC	10/81	Obsolete	HFC/Park
Wayside Exhibit Plan	Park	12/86	Current	Park
Fire Management Plan	Park	-	In Draft	Park
Structural Fire Plan	Park	11/82	To Update	Park
Documented Safety Plan	Park	3/82	To Update	Park
Emergency Action Plan	Park	7/83	To Update	Park

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING (See Existing Management Zoning Map)

Badlands National Park is designated as a natural area; therefore, the park in general is managed under the policies established for Natural Zones.

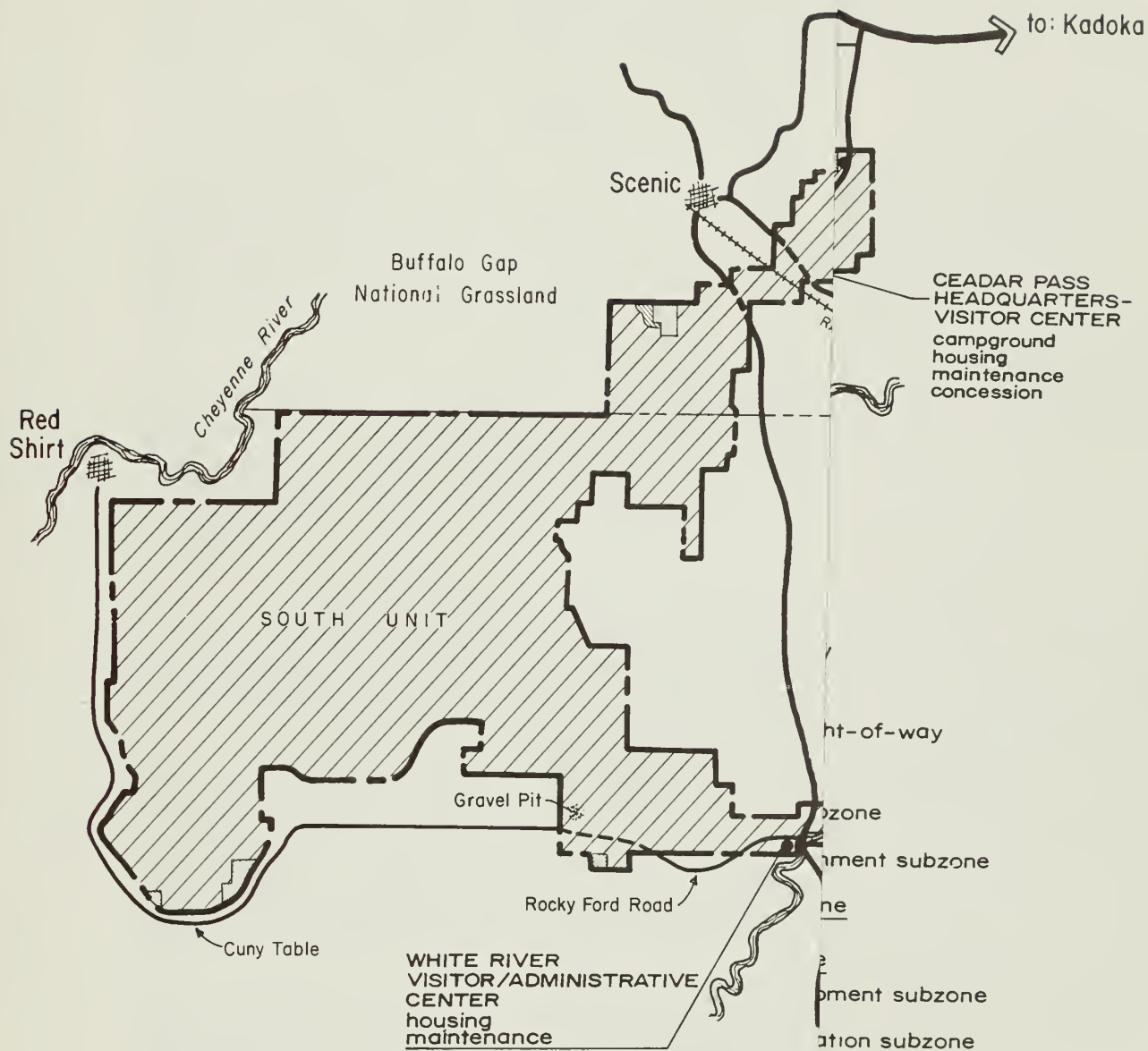
The largest subzone in the park is the 64,250-acre wilderness area, as designated in Public Law 94-567, dated October 20, 1976. This area is managed according to wilderness policies; therefore, any development will be minimal. Approximately 26 percent (63,258 acres) of the park's 243,302 acres is designated as Wilderness Subzone.

Approximately 71 percent (172,744 acres) of the total acres is designated as a Natural Environment Subzone. Lands in this category are managed to provide for environmentally compatible recreation activities based upon and protective of the natural environment. The Development Zones, approximately 0.3 percent (730 acres) of the total park area consist of the visitor and administrative facilities at Cedar Pass, Pinnacles, White River, and buffalo corral near the Hocking Ranch. The Development Zones are managed to provide and maintain development that serves the needs of park management and relatively large numbers of visitors. The Special Use Zone approximately 2.7 percent (6,570 acres) of the total park area reflects management with respect to present inholdings that are subject to fee acquisition, and those areas where mineral rights have been retained, some of which are valid until early A.D. 2000. The inholdings are classified as Private Development Subzone since the owners still have full responsibility and development rights. The areas of mineral rights are classified as resource utilization subzone.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

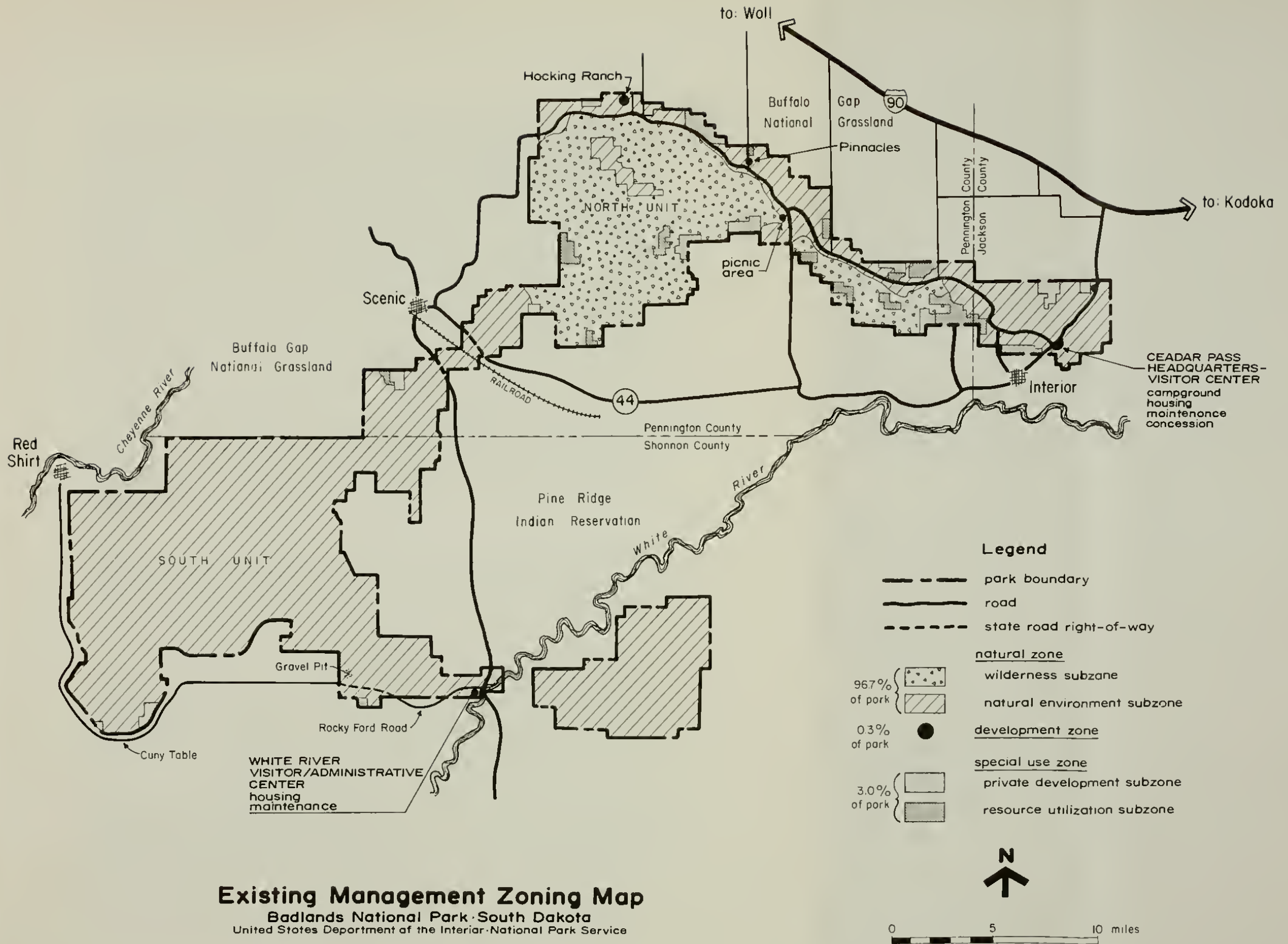
Before being acquired by the park, most lands within the boundaries were in private ownership and were used for livestock grazing or agricultural purposes. Some lands still show signs of past disturbance as evidenced by high numbers of prairie dogs, the presence of exotic weeds, and the existence of abandoned structures and equipment. Under the guidelines of the park's





## Existing Management

Badlands National Park • South Unit  
United States Department of the Interior • 10 miles





disturbed site restoration plan, these sites are being cleaned up and restored to natural condition. Included in these actions is the use of zinc phosphide poison to reduce prairie dog populations back to natural levels. As a part of this issue, the American Farm Bureau brought suit against the park, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Forest Service in 1980 to force Federal Agencies to control the number of prairie dogs on their land. This issue was settled out of court in late 1984 with the stipulation that Federal Agency representatives meet annually with Farm Bureau representatives and other interested members of the public to coordinate prairie dog control measures. If no further complaints are brought within three years, the case will be considered closed. The stipulated three years have now passed.

The State of South Dakota in 1983 agreed to allow the park to import bison from Colorado National Monument to diversify the gene pool of the Badlands herd. In exchange for approval to bring bison in from Colorado, the NPS agreed to round up as many animals as it could each year, test for brucellosis, and vaccinate all calves.

Many park facilities were built in the 1930's and 1940's and are in need of major rehabilitation to meet existing needs and expected future demands. Similarly, the facilities built in the 1960's are undersized to handle present day visitation and staffing levels.

Particularly needed is an expansion of the Cedar Pass Visitor Center and Headquarters. An enclosed, climate-controlled auditorium is badly needed for showing of the park's video tape presentations and other indoor programs that require seating, and access, light and temperature control as well as the ability to utilize several types of presentational media.

The park headquarters offices are presently dispersed between two separate structures. This is neither cost effective nor efficient. An addition to the existing offices is needed to provide adequate space for park staff functions, including interpretive offices, resource management, ranger activities and maintenance management.

The park road system suffers greatly from soil heaving,

poor drainage and severe erosional problems. In many places the road lacks an adequate base course, and requires almost total reconstruction to meet present day standards and visitor expectations. Federal Highway funds have been requested to rebuild much of the park road system, but Badlands has a relatively low construction priority at the present time, and significant work may not start until 1994 or later. The Cedar Pass Water System serves the lodge, restaurant, cabins, visitor center, campground, maintenance yard and park residences, as well as providing water to be trucked to the Rockyford Visitor Center and its associated residences. The water system is subject to the same problems of soil heave and displacement as are the roads, and is undersized to meet existing demands for culinary water, fire protection and restricted landscaping irrigation. The main line breaks frequently, storage capacities are undersized, and there is no margin for meeting the anticipated growth in visitation. The sewage system is similarly stressed, and in need of significant rehabilitation.

A potential for open-pit mining of zeolite exists on the Tribal lands in the South Unit. Under P.L. 90-468, the Oglala Sioux Tribe retains mineral rights on all Tribal lands in the South Unit. At the request of the tribe, the Bureau of Mines conducted an investigation of zeolite resources in 1983. Some zeolite was found, but the potential for commercial development of this mineral has not yet been determined.

## V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

### A. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To restore and perpetuate to the extent feasible representative ecological communities of the Badlands in the Northern Great Plains by encouraging the proliferation of native plants and animals, by controlling exotics, and by reintroducing native species when and where feasible, while insuring that the environment within and outside the park is not adversely affected.

To recognize and manage fire as a natural factor in regulating the Badlands ecosystem.

To eliminate nonpark uses and developments that adversely affect or may affect the park, and to provide an adequate land base for protecting, managing, and interpreting the park's natural values.

B. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To provide an adequate land base for protecting, managing, and interpreting the park's cultural values.

To eliminate nonpark uses and developments that adversely affect or may affect the park's cultural values.

C. MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION, AND SUPPORT

To ensure protection of the park and diverse opportunities for environmentally compatible recreational use through cooperation and coordination with other groups, organizations, agencies, and neighbors, including the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Forest Service.

D. MAINTENANCE, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

To maximize use of alternative energy sources and techniques in maintenance and development of facilities in the park (such as solar and wind generation) and in areas where geothermal wells are known to exist.

E. INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR SERVICES

To provide an opportunity for visitors to understand and appreciate the natural and cultural values of the park by identifying, evaluating, and interpreting the park's outstanding geological formations, its Northern Great Plains environment, and its history of Indian settlement and homesteading.

To interpret paleontological features that represent changes and adaptations from the Oligocene environment in contrast to the present.

To optimize opportunities for recreational use of the park through adequate facilities and programs for hiking, sightseeing, picnicking, camping, and other appropriate activities within the park.

To encourage outside interests to provide adequate visitor accommodations and services in environmentally suitable locations in the park's vicinity.

F. VISITOR PROTECTION AND SAFETY

To increase visitor awareness of the hazards associated with hiking, climbing and other activities within the park and to provide, to the greatest degree possible, for visitor safety.



Water rights of  
Indians re-  
served.

structures located in sections two and three of township five south, range four east, San Bernardino meridian, and also all water and water rights in Palm Canyon, are hereby excepted from this reserve and shall remain under the exclusive control and supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Water Power Act  
provisions not  
applicable.  
Vol. 41, p. 1063.

SEC. 8. That the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 10, 1920, known as the Federal Water Power Act, shall not apply to this monument. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 435.)

## 2. Casa Grande Ruins National Monument

An Act To restore to the public domain certain lands within the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, and for other purposes, approved June 7, 1926 (44 Stat. 698)

Casa Grande  
Ruins National  
Monument, Ariz.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby restored to the public domain the west half and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 5 south, range 8 east of the Gila and Salt River principal meridian, a part of the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Arizona, needed for right of way in constructing a canal to provide irrigation facilities for lands of the Pima Indians.

Part of, re-  
stored to public  
domain, for  
irrigating lands  
of Pima Indians.

An Act To authorize the use of a right of way by the United States Indian Service through the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument in connection with the San Carlos irrigation project, approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 583)

Casa Grande  
Ruins Monu-  
ment, Ariz.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of carrying out the San Carlos project the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use a right of way for an irrigation canal across the northeast quarter northeast quarter section 16, township 5 south, range 8 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, within the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Arizona, to the extent of the ground occupied by such canal and not to exceed fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof.

Right of way  
across, may be  
used by San  
Carlos irrigation  
project.

## 3. Badlands National Monument

An Act To establish the Badlands National Monument in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1553)

Badlands Na-  
tional Monument,  
S. Dak.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when a quantum, satisfactory to the Sec-

retary of the Interior, of the privately owned lands lying within the area hereinafter described shall have been acquired and transferred to the United States for monument purposes, without expense to the Federal Treasury, such areas shall be, and are hereby, dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, under the name of the Badlands National Monument: *Provided*, That the State of South Dakota shall have first constructed the highways hereinafter described. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 441.)

When privately owned lands within described area have been acquired, the land to be set apart as.

*Provided.*

High ways to be constructed by South Dakota.

*Areas described.*

Sec. 2. That the areas to be included in said Badlands National Monument are situated in the State of South Dakota and lie within the boundaries particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner section 18, township 8 south, range 18 east, Black Hills meridian; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one mile; thence west one and one-fourth miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west three miles, to the northwest corner section 18, township 8 south, range 18 east, Black Hills meridian.

Thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west three-fourths mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west three-fourths mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one and one-fourth miles; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north three-fourths mile; thence west one and one-fourth miles; thence north one-half mile, to the northeast corner section 2, township 3 south, range 16 east, Black Hills meridian.

Thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west three-fourths mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north two miles; thence west eight miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile, to the northeast corner section 13, township 2 south, range 14 east, Black Hills meridian.

Thence west one mile; thence south one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south two and one-half miles; thence east one and one-fourth miles; thence south one mile; thence east three-fourths mile, to the northeast

corner section 7, township 3 south, range 15 east, Black Hills meridian.

Thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one mile, thence south one and three-fourths miles; thence east one mile; thence north three-fourths mile; thence east two miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east three-fourths mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north three-fourths mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north three-fourths mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one and three-fourths miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile, to the northwest corner section 31, township 2 south, range 16 east, Black Hills meridian.

Thence east one-half mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one and three-fourths miles; thence south three-fourths mile; thence east three-fourths mile; thence south three-fourths mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one and one-fourth miles; thence east three-fourths mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-fourth mile, to the northeast corner section 19, township 3 south, range 17 east, Black Hills meridian.

Thence north one-half mile; thence east three-fourths mile; thence south two miles; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east two miles; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-half mile, to the northeast corner section 30, township 3 south, range 18 east, Black Hills meridian.

Thence south three-fourths mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one and one-fourth miles; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east three miles, to the northeast corner of section 36, township 3 south, range 18 east, Black Hills meridian.



Thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one and one-fourth miles; thence west one-half mile to the point of beginning. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 441a.)

SEC. 3. That the establishment of said monument is conditioned upon the State of South Dakota first constructing the following highway in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: A highway commencing at the corporation limits of the town of Interior, thence going in a northwesterly direction to and over Big Foot Pass, and through the region known as The Pinnacles; thence in a westerly direction to Sage Creek, being a total distance of about thirty miles. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 441b.)

Highway to be constructed by South Dakota.

Location.

SEC. 4. That the administration, protection, and promotion of said Badlands National Monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," as amended by the Act of June 2, 1920 (Forty-first United States Statutes at Large, page 782): *Provided*, That in advance of the fulfillment of the conditions herein the Secretary of the Interior may grant franchises for hotel and for lodge accommodations under the provisions of this section. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 441c.)

Administration by National Park Service, Vol. 39, p. 525; Vol. 41, p. 731. (See pp. 9 and 11.)

*Provide*. Franchises for hotels, etc., may be granted.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and gathering of objects of interest within said monument by any person or persons whom he may deem properly qualified to conduct such examinations, excavations, or gatherings, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken only for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of geological and zoological science. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 441d.)

Examinations, excavations, etc., may be permitted.

*Provide*. Limited for benefit of educational institutions, etc.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall become effective if and when all of the above conditions shall have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall then issue a proclamation declaring that the conditions precedent herein required have been complied with, and said proclamation shall formally dedicate and set aside the areas herein described in accordance with the provisions of section 1 hereof. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 441e.)

Effective when formally dedicated by proclamation of the President.



#### 4. Badlands National Monument<sup>1</sup>

Extension of boundaries authorized. Excerpt from Act of June 26, 1936 Page  
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Excerpt from "An Act To amend the Act entitled 'An Act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes', approved June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269)," approved June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1979)

#### TITLE II — BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SECTION 1. The boundaries of the Badlands National Monument, as established by the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1553), shall be, and are hereby, extended to include such lands adjacent or contiguous thereto, in the State of South Dakota, including, but not being restricted to, lands designated as submarginal by the Resettlement Administration, as may be determined by the President, by proclamation, within five years following the approval of this Act, to be necessary for the proper rounding out of the boundaries of said Monument or the administration thereof, providing the entire area of such Monument shall not exceed 250,000 acres. Boundary  
extension  
authorized.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes", as amended, are hereby made applicable to and extended over such lands as may be added to the Monument under the authority of the foregoing section. (16 U.S.C. sec. 441a note.) Supervision.

<sup>1</sup> See proclamation No. 2320 of Jan. 25, 1939 (3 CFR, CUM SUPP., 74), establishing the national monument

## 6. Badlands National Monument

Establishment Proclamation (No. 2320 of January 25, 1939)

Page  
118

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2320—Jan. 25, 1939—53 Stat. 2521]

WHEREAS the act of March 4, 1929, 45 Stat. 1553, provides for the establishment of a national monument to be known as the Badlands National Monument upon certain lands in the State of South Dakota when a quantum of such lands satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior shall have been acquired by and transferred to the United States for monument purposes, and when certain other conditions set forth in the said act shall have been complied with; and

WHEREAS Title II of the act of June 26, 1936, 49 Stat. 1979, authorizes the extension of the boundaries of the said monument to include certain adjacent or contiguous lands as may be determined by the President within five years from the approval of that act to be necessary for the proper rounding out of the boundaries of the said monument or the administration thereof, providing the entire area of said monument shall not exceed 250,000 acres; and

WHEREAS all the conditions precedent of the above-mentioned acts have been complied with:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 6 of the aforesaid act of March 4, 1929, and Title II of the aforesaid act of June 26, 1936, do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in South Dakota are hereby set aside, dedicated, and reserved as the Badlands National Monument:

#### BLACK HILLS MERIDIAN

##### *South Dakota*

T. 3 S., R. 13 E., sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 13, all;  
sec. 23, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 24 to 26, inclusive;  
secs. 31 to 36, inclusive;  
T. 4 S., R. 13 E., secs. 3 to 10, inclusive;  
secs. 15 to 22, inclusive;  
T. 1 S., R. 14 E., sec. 34, S $\frac{1}{2}$  N $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 35, S $\frac{1}{2}$  N $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 36, S $\frac{1}{2}$  N $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
T. 2 S., R. 14 E., secs. 1 to 3, inclusive;  
secs. 10 to 15, inclusive;  
sec. 16, E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;  
sec. 28, E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 33 to 36, inclusive;

- T. 3 S. R. 14 E. secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;  
 sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 9 to 19, inclusive;  
 secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;  
 sec. 35, all;  
 sec. 36, all;
- T. 1 S. R. 15 E. sec. 31, S $\frac{1}{2}$  N $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 32, all;  
 sec. 33, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- T. 2 S. R. 15 E., sec. 1, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 2 to 36, inclusive;
- T. 3 S. R. 15 E., secs. 1 to 10, inclusive;  
 sec. 11, W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$  E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 14, W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$  E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 15 to 21, inclusive;  
 sec. 22, W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 28 to 33, inclusive;  
 sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- T. 2 S., R. 16 E., sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 14 to 23, inclusive, 26 to 35, inclusive;
- T. 3 S., R. 16 E., sec. 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 2, all;  
 sec. 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 12, all;  
 sec. 13, all;  
 sec. 24, all;
- T. 3 S., R. 17 E., sec. 6, W $\frac{1}{2}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 7 to 29, inclusive;  
 secs. 32 to 36, inclusive;
- T. 4 S., R. 17 E., secs. 1 to 5, inclusive;  
 secs. 8 to 17, inclusive;  
 secs. 20 to 23, inclusive;
- T. 3 S., R. 18 E., secs. 13 to 30, inclusive;  
 sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 34, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
- T. 3 S., R. 19 E., secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;  
 secs. 28 to 30, inclusive;  
 sec. 31, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

containing 150,103.41 acres

Executive Order No. 6909 of November 21, 1934, withdrawing certain lands in South Dakota for the use of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, is hereby revoked in so far as it affects any of the above-described lands.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to

appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument, and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25th day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,  
*The Secretary of State.*



## XI. LEGISLATION RELATING TO NATIONAL MONUMENTS

### 1. Badlands National Monument

Page

Boundary adjustments of monument authorized.....Act of May 7, 1952      357

An Act To provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes, approved May 7, 1952 (66 Stat. 65)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to establish a more appropriate boundary for the Badlands National Monument and to consolidate Federal land ownership therein, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to adjust and redefine the exterior boundaries of the national monument by appropriate reductions or additions of land: *Provided*, That the total acreage of the national monument, as revised pursuant to this Act, shall not exceed its present area of approximately one hundred fifty-four thousand one hundred and nineteen acres. (16 U.S.C. § 441f.)

Badlands National Monument, S. Dak

SEC. 2. The revision of boundaries of the national monument, as authorized in sections 1 and 5 of this Act, shall be accomplished by the issuance, by the Secretary of the Interior, of an appropriate order, or orders, such order or orders to be effective upon publication in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That federally owned land under the administrative jurisdiction of any other department or agency of the Federal Government shall be included within the monument only with the approval of the head of such department or agency. (16 U.S.C. § 441g.)

Revision of boundaries.

SEC. 3. Administrative jurisdiction over all Federal lands eliminated from the monument, by the issuance of an order or orders of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for use, administration, and disposition in accordance with the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the related provisions of title IV thereof: *Provided*, That all of such lands formerly set apart and reserved from the public domain shall be subject to the mining and minerals-leasing laws: *And provided further*, That any disposition of any such lands formerly set apart and reserved from the public domain shall be evidenced by patents issued by the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. § 441h.)

Lands eliminated

50 Stat 525  
16 U.S.C.  
§§ 1616-1629

Exchanges  
of land

33 U.S.C. § 723  
and note.

7 U.S.C.  
§ 1011(c).

SEC. 4. In order that exchanges of land may be effectuated for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion and in accordance with the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any land or interests in land within the exterior boundaries of the Badlands National Monument as revised pursuant to this act, and, in exchange therefor, with the approval and concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior may patent lands of approximately equal value which were formerly set apart and reserved from the public domain within the Badlands Fall River soil conservation project, SD-LU-1. In effectuating such exchanges, in lieu of conveyances by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture may convey lands of approximately equal value within said project which have been acquired heretofore by the United States. All such exchanges shall, in all other respects, be considered as exchanges under the provisions of section 32c, title III, of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and shall otherwise be in accordance with provisions of said Act, except that, upon acceptance of title to any lands so acquired by the United States under this section, such lands and any other lands acquired otherwise by the United States within the monument boundaries shall be a part of that area. In consummating land exchanges hereunder upon an equitable basis, patents and instruments of conveyance may be issued, and property may be accepted, by the United States, subject to such reservations as may be necessary or in the public interest. (16 U.S.C. § 441i.)

#### 4. Badlands

An Act to revise the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument in the State of South Dakota, to authorize exchanges of land mutually beneficial to the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the United States, and for other purposes. (82 Stat. 663)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That, in order to include lands of outstanding scenic and scientific character in the Badlands National Monument, the boundaries of the monument are revised as generally depicted on the map entitled "Badlands National Monument", numbered NM-BL-7021B, dated August 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may make minor adjustments in the boundaries, but the total acreage in the monument may not exceed the acreage within the boundaries depicted on the map referred to herein. Lands within the boundaries of the monument that are acquired by the United States shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the monument.

SEC. 2. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) hereof, the Secretary of the Interior may, within the boundaries of the monument, acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that any lands or interests in lands owned by the State of South Dakota, a political subdivision thereof, or the Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota may be acquired only with the consent of owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, lands and interests in lands located within the monument under the administrative jurisdiction of any other Federal agency may be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary without transfer of funds.

(b) As to lands located within the boundaries of the monument but outside the boundaries of the gunnery range referred to in section 3 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire only rights-of-way and scenic easements.

SEC. 3. Inasmuch as (A) most of the lands added to the Badlands National Monument by section 1 of this Act are inside the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation, (B) such lands are also within a tract of land forty-three miles long and twelve and one-half miles wide which is in the northwestern part of such Indian reservation and has been used by the United States Air Force as a gunnery range since the early part of World War II, (C) the tribal lands within such gunnery range were leased by the Federal Government and the other lands within such gunnery range were purchased

by the Federal Government from the individual owners (mostly Indians). (D) the Department of the Air Force has declared most of such gunnery range lands excess to its needs and such excess lands have been requested by the National Park Service under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. (E) the leased tribal lands and the excess lands within the enlarged Badlands National Monument are needed for the monument. (F) the other excess lands in such gunnery range should be restored to the former Indian owners of such lands, and (G) the tribe is unwilling to sell its tribal lands for inclusion in the national monument, but is willing to exchange them or interests therein for the excess gunnery range lands, which insofar as the lands within the gunnery range formerly held by the tribe are concerned, should be returned to Indian ownership in any event, the Congress hereby finds that such exchange would be in the national interest and authorizes the following actions:

(a) All Federal lands and interests in lands within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range that are outside the boundaries of the monument and that heretofore or hereafter are declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior without a transfer of funds.

(b) Any former Indian or non-Indian owner of a tract of such land, whether title was held in trust or fee, may purchase such tract from the Secretary of the Interior under the following terms and conditions:

(1) The purchase price to a former Indian owner shall be the total amount paid by the United States to acquire such tract and all interests therein, plus interest thereon from the date of acquisition at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the average market yield of all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States at the time the tract was acquired by the United States, adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum. The purchase price to a former non-Indian owner shall be the present fair market value of the tract as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) Not less than \$100 or 20 per centum of the purchase price, whichever is less, shall be paid at the time of purchase, and the balance shall be payable in not to exceed 20 years with interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into account the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with twenty years remaining to date of maturity, adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum.



(3) Title to the tract purchased shall be held in trust for the purchaser if it was held in trust status at the time the tract was acquired by the United States; otherwise, the title to the tract purchased shall be conveyed to the purchaser subject to a mortgage and such other security instruments as the Secretary deems appropriate. If a tract purchased under this subsection is offered for resale during the following ten-year period, the tribe must be given the first right to purchase it.

(4) The unpaid balance of the purchase price shall be a lien against the land if the title is held in trust and against all rents, bonuses, and royalties received therefrom. In the event of default in the payment of any installment of the purchase price the Secretary may take such action to enforce the lien as he deems appropriate, including foreclosure and conveyance of the land to the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

(5) An application to purchase the tract must be filed with the Secretary of the Interior within one year from the date a notice is published in the Federal Register that the tract has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(6) No application may be filed by more than five of the former owners of an interest in the tract. If more than one such application is filed for a tract the applicants must agree on not more than five of the former owners who shall make the purchase, and failing such agreement all such applications for the tract shall be rejected by the Secretary.

(7) "Former owner" means, for the purposes of subsection (b) of this section, each person from whom the United States acquired an interest in the tract, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children.

SEC. 4. (a) All Federal lands and interests in lands within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range that are outside the boundaries of the monument, and that have been declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force, and that are not purchased by former owners under section 3(b), and all lands that have been acquired by the United States under authority of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), and subsequent relief Acts, situated within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, administrative jurisdiction over which has heretofore been transferred by the President from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order Numbered 7868, dated April 15, 1935, shall be subject to the following provisions of this section.

(b) Any former Indian owner of land that is within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range and outside the



boundaries of the monument and that has not been declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force on the date of the enactment of this Act may, within the period specified in section 3(b)(5), elect (i) to purchase an available tract of land described in section 4(a) of substantially the same value, or (ii) to purchase the tract formerly owned by him at such time as such tract is declared excess and transferred to the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 3(a).

(c) Any former Indian owner of a tract of land within the boundaries of the monument that was acquired by the United States for the Badlands Air Force gunnery range, and that is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 2 of this Act, may, within the period specified in section 3(b)(5), elect (i) to acquire from the Secretary of the Interior a life estate in such tract at no cost, subject to restrictions on use that may be prescribed in regulations applicable to the monument, or (ii) to purchase an available tract of land described in section 4(a) of substantially the same value.

(d) Purchases under subsection (b) and clause (ii) of subsection (c) of this section shall be made on the terms provided in section 3(b).

SEC. 5. (a) Title to all Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the Badlands Air Force gunnery range that are outside the boundaries of the monument, and that are transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 3(a), including lands hereafter declared to be excess, and that are not selected under sections 3(b) or 4, and title to all lands within the boundaries of the monument that were acquired by the United States for the Badlands Air Force gunnery range, subject to any life estate conveyed pursuant to section 4(c) and subject to restrictions on use that may be prescribed in regulations applicable to the monument, which regulations may include provisions for the protection of the black-footed ferret, may be conveyed to the Oglala Sioux Tribe in exchange (i) for the right of the United States to use all tribal land within the monument for monument purposes, including the right to manage fish and wildlife and other resources and to construct visitor use and administrative facilities thereon, and (ii) for title to three thousand one hundred fifteen and sixty-three one-hundredths acres of land owned by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and located in the area of the Badlands Air Force gunnery range which is not excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force and which is encompassed in civil action numbered 859 W.D. in the United States District Court for the District of South Dakota, if such exchange is approved by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council. The lands acquired under paragraph (ii) shall become a

part of the Badlands Air Force gunnery range retained by the Department of the Air Force. The United States and the Oglala Sioux Tribe shall reserve all mineral rights in the lands so conveyed. The right of the United States to use for monument purposes lands that were tribally owned prior to the date of this Act shall not impair the right of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to use such lands for grazing purposes and mineral development, including development for oil and gas.

(b) The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council may authorize the execution of the necessary instruments to effect the exchange on behalf of the tribe, and the Secretary may execute the necessary instruments on behalf of the United States.

(c) After the exchange is effected the title of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to the property acquired by the exchange shall be held in trust subject to the same restrictions and authorities that apply to other lands of the tribe that are held in trust.

SEC. 6. The Oglala Sioux Tribe may convey and the Secretary of the Interior may acquire not to exceed forty acres of tribally owned lands on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation for the purpose of erecting thereon permanent facilities to be used to interpret the natural phenomena of the monument and the history of the Sioux Nation: *Provided*, That no such conveyance shall be made until sixty days after the terms thereof have been submitted to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Approved August 8, 1968.

*Legislative History*

House Report No. 1728 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Senate Report No. 1349 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Congressional Record, Vol. 114 (1968):

Mar. 6, July 16. Considered and passed House.

July 3, 17, 27. Considered and passed Senate.

Public Law 94-567  
94th Congress

An Act

Oct. 20, 1976  
[H.R. 13160]

To designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness, to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes.

Wilderness areas  
Designation.  
16 USC 1132  
note.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

Bandelier  
National  
Monument,  
N. Mex.

(a) Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, wilderness comprising twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico", numbered 315-20,014-B and dated May 1976, to be known as the Bandelier Wilderness.

Gunnison  
National  
Monument, Colo.

(b) Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising eleven thousand one hundred and eighty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado", numbered 144-20,017 and dated May 1973, to be known as the Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness.

Chiricahua  
National  
Monument, Ariz.

(c) Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising nine thousand four hundred and forty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising two acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona", numbered 145-20,007-A and dated September 1973, to be known as the Chiricahua National Monument Wilderness.

Great Sand  
Dunes  
National  
Monument,  
Colo.

(d) Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising six hundred and seventy acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado", numbered 140-20,006-C and dated February 1976, to be known as the Great Sand Dunes Wilderness.

Haleakala  
National  
Park, Hawaii.

(e) Haleakala National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising five thousand five hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Haleakala National Park, Hawaii", numbered 162-20,006-A and dated July 1972, to be known as the Haleakala Wilderness.

Isle Royale  
National  
Park, Mich.

(f) Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, wilderness comprising one hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising two hundred and thirty-one acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Isle Royale National Park, Michigan", numbered 139-20,004 and dated December 1974, to be known as the Isle Royale Wilderness.

Joshua Tree  
National  
Monument, Calif.

(g) Joshua Tree National Monument, California, wilderness comprising four hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled



"Wilderness Plan, Joshua Tree National Monument, California", numbered 156-20,003-D and dated May 1976, to be known as the Joshua Tree Wilderness.

(h) Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, wilderness comprising eight thousand one hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado", numbered 307-20,007-A and dated September 1972, to be known as the Mesa Verde Wilderness.

Mesa Verde  
National Park,  
Colo.

(i) Pinnacles National Monument, California, wilderness comprising twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-two acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising nine hundred and ninety acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Pinnacles National Monument, California", numbered 114-20,010-D and dated September 1975, to be known as the Pinnacles Wilderness.

Pinnacles  
National  
Monument, Calif.

(j) Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising seventy-one thousand four hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Saguaro National Monument, Arizona", numbered 151-20,003-D and dated May 1976, to be known as the Saguaro Wilderness.

Saguaro National  
Monument, Ariz.

(k) Point Reyes National Seashore, California, wilderness comprising twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising eight thousand and three acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Point Reyes National Seashore", numbered 612-90,000-B and dated September 1976, to be known as the Point Reyes Wilderness.

Point Reyes  
National  
Seashore,  
Calif.

(l) Badlands National Monument, South Dakota, wilderness comprising sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Badlands National Monument, South Dakota", numbered 137-29,010-B and dated May 1976, to be known as the Badlands Wilderness. \*

Badlands  
National  
Monument,  
S. Dak.

(m) Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, wilderness comprising seventy-nine thousand and nineteen acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising five hundred and sixty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia", numbered 134-90,001 and dated June 1975, to be known as the Shenandoah Wilderness.

Shenandoah  
National Park,  
Va.

§ Sec. 2. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of each area designated in the Act. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

Map and  
description,  
public inspection.

Sec. 3. All lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

Publication in  
Federal Register.  
16 USC 1131  
note.

Sec. 4. The boundaries of the following areas are hereby revised, and those lands depicted on the respective maps as wilderness or as potential wilderness addition are hereby so designated at such time and in such manner as provided for by this Act:

Boundary  
revision.

\* This should be 20,010-B

Isle Royale  
National Park,  
Mich.

(a) Isle Royale National Park, Michigan:  
The Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 138; 16 U.S.C. 408e-408h), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Insert the letter "(a)" before the second paragraph of the first section, redesignate subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of that paragraph as "(1)", "(2)", "(3)", respectively, and add to that section the following new paragraph:

"(b) Gull Islands, containing approximately six acres, located in section 19, township 68 north, range 31 west, in Keweenaw County, Michigan."

16 USC 408g.

(2) Amend section 3 to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The boundaries of the Isle Royale National Park are hereby extended to include any submerged lands within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States within four and one-half miles of the shoreline of Isle Royale and the surrounding islands, including Passage Island and the Gull Islands, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire title by donation to any such lands not now owned by the United States, the title to be satisfactory to him."

Pinnacles  
National  
Monument, Calif.

(b) Pinnacles National Monument, California:

(1) The boundary is hereby revised by adding the following described lands, totaling approximately one thousand seven hundred and seventeen and nine-tenths acres:

(a) Mount Diablo meridian, township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 1, east half east half, southwest quarter northeast quarter, and northwest quarter southeast quarter; section 12, east half northeast quarter, and northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 13, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter.

(b) Township 16 south, range 7 east: Section 32, east half.

(c) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 4, west half; section 5, east half.

(d) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 6, southwest quarter southwest quarter; section 7, northwest quarter north half southwest quarter.

Publication in  
Federal Register.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior may make minor revisions in the monument boundary from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a map or other boundary description, but the total area within the monument may not exceed sixteen thousand five hundred acres: *Provided, however,* That lands designated as wilderness pursuant to this Act may not be excluded from the monument. The monument shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

(3) In order to effectuate the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, transfer from any other Federal agency or exchange, lands and interests therein within the area hereafter encompassed by the monument boundary, except that property owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

Appropriation  
authorization.

(4) There are authorized to be appropriated, in addition to such sums as may heretofore have been appropriated, not to exceed \$955,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands authorized by this subsection. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.



SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, the area comprising approximately sixty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty acres located in the Coronado National Forest adjacent to Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, and identified on the map referred to in section 1(j) of this Act as the "Rincon Wilderness Study Area," and shall report his findings to the President. The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct his review in accordance with the provisions of subsections 3(b) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, except that any reference in such subsections to areas in the national forests classified as "primitive" on the effective date of that Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the wilderness study area designated by this Act and except that the President shall advise the Congress of his recommendations with respect to this area within two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Rincon  
Wilderness Study  
Area, suitability  
review.  
16 USC 1132  
note.

Report to  
President.  
16 USC 1132.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall give at least sixty days' advance public notice of any hearing or other public meeting relating to the review provided for by this section.

Notice and  
hearing.

SEC. 6. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

Administration.

SEC. 7. (a) Section 6(a) of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459c-6a) is amended by inserting "without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration and preservation of the natural environment with the area" immediately after "shall be administered by the Secretary".

16 USC 459c-6.

(b) Add the following new section 7 and redesignate the existing section 7 as section 8:

16 USC 459c-7.

"SEC. 7. The Secretary shall designate the principal environmental education center within the Seashore as 'The Clem Miller Environmental Education Center,' in commemoration of the vision and leadership which the late Representative Clem Miller gave to the creation and protection of Point Reyes National Seashore."

The Clem Miller  
Environmental  
Education  
Center,  
designation.  
16 USC 459c-6a.  
Whiskey  
Mountain Area,  
classification as a  
primitive area.

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any designation of the lands in the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, known as the Whiskey Mountain Area, comprising approximately six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres and depicted as the "Whiskey Mountain Area—Glacier Primitive Area" on a map entitled "Proposed Glacier Wilderness and Glacier Primitive Area", dated September 23, 1976, on file in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shall be classified as a primitive area until the Secretary of Agriculture or his designee determines otherwise pursuant to classification procedures for national forest primitive areas. Provisions of any other Act designating the Fitzpatrick Wil-

derness in said Forest shall continue to be effective only for the approximately one hundred and ninety-one thousand one hundred and three acres depicted as the "Proposed Glacier Wilderness" on said map.

Approved October 20, 1976.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:**

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-1427 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 94-1357 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):

Sept. 22, considered and passed House.

Oct. 1, considered and passed Senate, amended; House agreed to Senate amendments.

Public Law 95-625  
95th Congress

An Act

To authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests  
in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho.

Nov. 10, 1978  
[S. 791]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

National Parks  
and Recreation  
Act of 1978.

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978". 16 USC 1 note.

BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 611. The area formerly known as the "Badlands National Monument", established by Presidential Proclamation of January 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 2521), shall henceforth be known as the "Badlands National Park". 16 USC 441e-1.







